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Japan and Mexico have snubbed the United States, but Guatemala has not yet been heard from.

Whatever else may be said of Repre sentative Springer, it must be admitted that he is an agile and adjustable

It is to be hoped Secretary Gresham will not offer to mediate between the Hazaras and the Afghans, who are quarreling in central Afghanistan. It would be so humiliating to be snubbed by them, too.

Snubbed again, and no wonder. The present administration has shown so little ability in the management of this country's affairs that other nations naturally object to its proposed interference in their little difficulties.

The action yesterday of the House committee on banking and currency and the Senate committee on finance does not encourage the hope of an early agreement on a measure which can pass both houses. There are too many financial cranks in Congress for the country's good.

In some respects this government is less responsive to popular opinion than any other civilized government in the world. Proof of this is found in the fact that after his recent humiliating defeat in Congress and the almost indignant rejection of his pet measure, Secretary Carlisle still remains at the head of the Treasury Department.

The snub which Secretary Greshamreceived from Japan did not prevent him from subjecting the government to another rebuff from Mexico. Before offering the services of the United States as a mediator between Mexico and Guatemala he should have known that that is just what Guatemala has been urging and Mexico rejecting for years past. Besides, he might have seen that Mexico's temper was up, and that her last demand on Guatemala was too peremptory to admit of intervention. His offer was untimely, and evidently has not been well received in Mexico. The administration tries to let itself down easily by informing the country that Mexico's refusal of its offer was couched in "flattering terms."

All honor to the greenback for what it has done and been. It has a noble and patriotic record. It had a great mission, and it performed it well. But the time has come when it should be buried with the honors of war and amid the respectful plaudits of a grateful people. The time has come when the greenback should be relieved from duty, redeemed and permanently retired. Unless this is done there is danger that, by repeated prostitution to the unworthy purpose of depleting the gold reserve, and by being constantly used as a menace to a sound currency, its grand record in the past may be obliterated and its patriotic service forgotten. The greenback deserves honorable retirement, and it cannot come too soon.

The President made a good point in his special message when he reminded those who oppose the issuance of interest-bearing bonds to redeem the noninterest bearing legal tender notes that these same notes have already burdened us with a large load of interest, which is still accumulating. "The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds." said the President, "the proceeds of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,326,260 on Jan. 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000, dating from Jan. 1, 1895." Thus it appears that although greenbacks do not bear interest themselves. they have been the means of adding materially to the interest account of the

government. A reading of the report of the Merritt investigating committee leaves an impression of inconclusiveness. It shows that the investigation disclosed material irregularities and negligence in others, but it throws upon the Mayor the onus of locating the responsibility. If the committee discovered who was responsible for these errors or neglect of duty it should have stated who the delinquent officials were, and if it did not make this discovery the investigation was incomplete. To have made the discovery and not have located the responsibility looks like an attempt to evade an unpleasant duty or perhaps to avoid hurting somebody's feelings. It remains to be seen how the Mayor will locate the responsibility which the committee has left hanging in the air.

It is worthy of remark that all the so-called restrictive legislation in regard to building and loan associations that is proposed is really hostile legislation. Under the pretense of protecting the business or somehow maging it really cripple the business. That is satisfied that the profits of well-grounded ing States the normal cost of maintain-

exceedingly careful not to do. These associations are a very important part of our social structure. In the absence of savings banks they serve to accumulate the savings of a large number of people, and their benefits in the way of encouraging thrift and the acquisition of homes are beyond all computation. The Journal fails to discover any popular demand for restrictive legislation regarding them, and before doing anything in that line the Legislature should be very sure that interested parties are not trying to use it to cripple a great and growing business.

PARTY PLEDGES MUST BE RE-

If there are two questions upon which, more than all others, the Republican party in Indiana is fully and unequivocally committed to a certain line of action, they are the question of apportionment and that of taking the management and conduct of the State institutions out of partisan politics. By platform after platform, by repeated campaigns, by reiterated expressions of Republican papers and speakers, in short by every species of committal known in politics, the party has pledged itself to enact a fair apportionment and to reorganize the State institutions on a nonpartisan basis. This has been the position of the party for years past, when it had no possible chance of making its promises good. Now that it has a chance its honesty and sincerity are to be put to the test. The people are waiting to see if it means what it said. After being appealed to year after year to give the Republican party a chance to institute these needed reforms, to replace the infamous gerrymander with a fair apportionment and to lift the institutions out of the mire of party politics and place them on solid nonpartisan ground, the people at last took the party at its word. Now they are waiting to see if it will make its words good. They are waiting to see if it says one thing and means another; if it makes promises only to break them; if it is a reform party in defeat and a spoils party in success-in short, they are waiting to see whether it is a party of performance or a party of repudiation.

It is to be hoped that the Republican majority in the Legislature, on whom has devolved the duty of redeeming the party pledges, fully appreciate the responsibility which it involves. They should understand that failure to come fully up to the measure of public expectation in these regards will involve not merely stultification, but humiliation and disgrace for the party. If the Legislature fails to enact apportionments, legislative and congressional, so fair that even Democrats will be compelled to admit their fairness, and if it fails to provide for placing the State institutions under nonpartisan control, the Republican party will have disappointed public expectation. The duty is one that cannot be shirked or juggled with. No half easy compliance with the party pledges, no legislative trickery, no attempt to accomplish ulterior results by indirect means, no paltering in a double sense, no attempt to fool the people will do. There must be a full, complete and honest compliance with the party pledges.

THE SCHOOL BOARD INQUIRY.

The Indianapolis School Board will be investigated by a legislative committee. with a view, presumably, to finding out whether it has been conducting its affairs in a legitimate way and for the best interests of the city This board is, in a certain sense, a law unto itself. It has the entire and exclusive control of the school funds, it controls the special tax levy, it has the power to borrow money for school purposes, and is, in short, an independent organization. Until within a very recent period its business had been so managed as to meet with general approval. It has been almost uniformly composed of men who had public confidence, and who gave every evidence of an anxiety to work for the best interests of the community. If occasional mistakes were made they were regarded as mere errors in judgment, and criticism commonly resulted in preventing repetitions of the blunders. But of late this disposition has altered. The board has taken advantage of its autocratic powers to make purchases and create debts in defiance of public sentiment and in disregard of the opinions of taxpayers and business men as to the financial wisdom of their acts. Its highhanded manner of procedure has created a distrust of its ability to manage the important matters in its charge. There is also a suspicion that it has exceeded its legal authority. These doubts may be well founded or not, but the board has only itself to blame for their existence. If they are unjust it should welcome an opportunity to set itself right before the community. The Legislature, being the only body with the power to investigate, has decided to exercise its right, and has appointed as committee for the purpose. It can, at least, do no harm by looking into the business management of our schools, and may do some good by checking the reckless impetuosity of the board, if in no other way.

SOUND AND BOGUS INSURANCE.

Now that the question of insurance is before the Legislature, the Board of Trade has called a meeting of business men at its rooms this afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider this important subject. Among business men and manufacturers carrying large values in merchandise, machinery and plants there appears to be a very general objection to the provision known as the 80 per to dwellings or to factories and stores where the value of the stocks and material is less than \$10,000. The 80 per cent. clause specifies that unless, in such cases, the property is insured to 80 per cent. of its value, the insurer must bear his proportion of the loss, even if he has paid for much more insurance than he gets. The insurer holds, with much justice, it would seem, that he should have all of the insurance for which he pays.

The general laws of Indiana in regard to insurance have, by their rigorous enforcement, secured to the people of the State absolutely safe insurance. None but the best are admitted to do business, and the State holds security for the policy holders. All weak companies have been driven out, because they cannot meet the requirements of the law. Such insurance may not be so cheap as is insurance that is not insurance; but safer and more legitimate, it would | those who examine the subject will be

something the Legislature ought to be | insurance companies are as small, and in most cases smaller, than those of large amounts of capital invested in other business. The profits of all the insurance companies doing business in Indiana last year are but a few thousand dollars over their losses, their expenses and the taxes paid into the State treasury. During the four years of the late Auditor Henderson \$464,249.86 was collected as taxes from outside fire and life companies and turned into the treasury, due in part to a rigid enforcement of the laws.

> Just now there is a movement to induce the Legislature to authorize the organization of home companies to do business upon the basis of a cash payment of 10 per cent. of the capital subscribed. Such insurance is of the "wildcat" variety. It is no insurance for the patrons, but a profitable business for the speculators who would organize scores of companies, write large amounts of policies, collect large sums as premiums, and go to pieces whenever any considerable losses occurred. There have been thousands of such companies organized throughout the country the past fifty or seventy-five years, but none of them survived a dozen years, and when they have died the swindled have constituted a numerous body of mourners. In this city can be found the victims of such so-called insurance companies. The Legislature by sanctioning such organizations would give them such indorsement as would commend them to the people. Indiana is beyond the "wild-cat" period in State development.

STATE INSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

As there seems to be some difference of opinion among Republicans as to the exact position of the party relative to the management of the State institutions, and what an honest compliance with its pledges requires, it may be well enough to elucidate the point. The declarations of successive Republican conventions for several years past throw some light on it. The convention of 1886 'said:

We favor a thorough and honest enforcement of the civil-service law, and the ex-tension of its principles to the State ad-ministration wherever it can be made prac-

The convention of 1888 declared: We favor placing all public institutions ministered civil-service law.

The platform of 1890 contained the following: We demand that our benevolent institutions be placed above the level of partisar

polities, and that they be controlled by boards composed of members of different political parties, appointed by the Governor The platform of 1892 declared: The Democratic party deserves the em-

phatic condemnation of every citizen of the State for its refusal to place our beevolent institutions upon a nonpartisa The platform of 1894, on which the present Legislature was elected, de-

We believe that the benevolent, educational and correctional institutions of the

control. These declarations of five State con ventions, covering a period of ten years, commit the party to placing the State institutions under nonpartisan control, and, as far as poss'ble, on a civil-service basis. No honest man can deny that that is the plain meaning of these declarations. They have been so interpreted by the party press and so understood by the people. In a speech delivered at Danville, Ind., in 1888, General

Harrison said: There are some questions that ought not to divide parties, but upon which all good men ought to agree. I speak of only the great benevolent institutions—the of our Christian civilization, endowed the bounty of the State, maintained by public taxes, and intended for the care and education of the disabled classes of our community—ought to be lifted above all party influence, benefit or control. I believe you can do nothing that will more streatly enhance the estimation in which the greatly enhance the estimation in which the State of Indiana is held by her siste State of Indiana is held by her siste States than to see to it that a suitable well-regulated and strict civil service is provided for the administration of the be-nevolent and penal institutions of the State

No Indiana Republican will question Benjamin Harrison's right to speak for the party or interpret its policy in this State. The foregoing sentiments were theered by the audience that heard them, and repeated with approval

throughout the State. The Journal does not believe that these pledges will be redeemed merely by the appointment of bi-partisan boards composed of Republicans and Democrats appointed as partisans, and with power to remove and appoint superintendents and employes in the institutions for political reasons. This might result in a division of patronage, but it would not be taking the institutions out of politics, and it would carry no recognition of the civil-service principle in the management of the institutions, to which the party is committed. This is one of the most important matters before the Legislature, and it should make no mistake. It has an opportunity to inaugurate a great reform and place Indiana among the most progressive States in the management of its public institutions by redeeming the party pledges in the spirit in which they were made. Will it be equal to the opportunity?

In voting to investigate the offices of the Attorney-general and Treasurer of State the House has done an eminently proper thing. It is notorious that the administration of the Attorney-general's office during the last four years has been marked by a degree of extortion that might be fitly called legalized robbery. Under the color and cover of cunningly devised laws which have been smuggled through the Legislature the Attorney-general has been holding up the people and enriching himself in a manner that challenges investigation, to the end that such practices may be topped. The Journal is not aware of anything wrong in the administration been the people have a right to know it. The attempt of the Democrats to have the investigation cover a period of eight years was intended to prevent any investigation whatever. Even if Republican State officials long out of office could be shown to have been guilty of irregular practices the interests of reform would not be advanced. Two wrongs do not make a right, and the question of present interest is whether any of the retiring officials have been practicing meth-

The Journal has not the means at hand of verifying the statements made by a correspondent in yesterday's issue as to the comparative expense of maintaining the insane hospitals in Ohio and in this State, but if they are even approximately correct they are very startling. As Ohlo and Indiana are adjoin-

ing public institutions ought not to be materially different in the two States. but our correspondent's figures show that the highest per capita of expenditure in any one of Ohio's six insane hospitals was much lower than the lowest per capita in any one of Indiana's four institutions, while the average cost per capita for all Ohio patients was \$158.69, as against \$227.58 per capita for Indiana. Why it should cost \$201 per capita of inmates to maintain an insane hospital at Indianapolis and only \$179.15 at Columbus, \$243 per capita at Richmond and only \$154.02 at Dayton, \$360.93 at Evansville and only \$130.39 at Athens, in southern Ohio, is something the people of Indiana would like to have explained. Ohio, having a much larger population than Indiana, has more insane, but if the expense per capita for caring for Indiana's insane could be reduced to the Ohio standard it would result in a saving of nearly \$175,000 per

Most people who are fond of side-show

entertainments are accustomed to regard so-called sword swallowers as tricksters and sleight-of-hand-and mouth-performers who create the impression among guileless spectators that they swallow swords, when they really do nothing of the kind. The secret of the supposed trick is variously explained by the persons who think they know all about it. One theory is that the sword disappears under the man's clothing, another that it is, a telescopic contrivance which shuts up instead of entering the aesophagus as it appears to do. Comparatively few believe that the sharp instrument actually passes down the gullet and enters the stomach; nevertheless those persons who have accepted the act as genuine in unquestioning admiration may have the triumphant consolation of knowing that they were right, at least so far as one operator was concerned. Unfortunately, they are never to have the privilege of seeing this particular artist again, since he recently swallowed the sword once too often and suffered evil consequences. He had performed the act many times in entire safety, but on this one occasion he carelessly used a hiltless sword, and though it was eighteen inches in length it slipped out of his reach. A surgical operation was necessary for its removal, from the shock of which the young man died. His stomach, by repeated entrance of swords, had been moved from its normal position until it was four inches longer than it would otherwise have been. The large number of people who do not enjoy exhibitions of the sort will hope that this accident may result in discouraging sword swallowing as an amusement or an industry.

The press agents of Beerbohm Tree, the latest theatrical visitor from England who comes in pursuit of the American dollar, are somewhat put to it for interesting literary matter. The latest bit sent out to thrill the heart of the American public and the statement that Mrs. Tree, who has come with her husband, found parting from her children most difficult. Up to this time the public is earnestly assured she has never left her little daughter Viola, a child of ten, and found it harder to separate than from the little sister, Felicite, whose five weeks of existence make her mother's absence easy, at least on the baby's side. This is very touching, and perhaps sympathetic Americans will make haste to buy tickets to Beerbohm's shows in order that he may the sooner be able to take the fond mamma home to her offspring.

Mr. L. J. Coppage, of Crawfordsville, is the author of a pamphlet of twenty pages on "The Philosophy of Money," which is well worth a careful reading, because he clearly sets forth the difference between actual and supposititious money. One of the conclusions of the writer is that "no single nation can give to any metal or other commodity a definite value not recognized, any more than one man can establish or maintain a custom contrary to the consent of society."

It is due to Mr. Milton Garrigus, auditor of Howard county, to state that a letter printed in yesterday's Journal, treating of fees and salaries, and signed "M. L. Garrigus," was not written by the first-named gentleman.

There is no telling what can't be accomplished with a decoction of "old hoss," now that anti-toxin serum is said to cure both diphtheria and consumption.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Madly she went. "You have killed the last vestige of my

affection for you," she sobbed. "Is that so?" he answered. "Maybe now you will find some time to attend to the cooking."

These Women. "I wonder why he married her?"

"As a bargain, I suppose, on account of her age." "Her age?"

"Yes; it is twenty-eight, marked down from thirty-seven."

"By the way, who was the author of the story of roast pig being discovered by the burning down of a house?" asked the forgetful boarder.

"It wasn't Swinburne, was it?" asked the Cheerful Idiot, sounding the i long. He Obeyed.

"Leave the house!" There was so steelly a glitter in her eye that he hesitated.

She repeated the command. "Leave the house!" This time the installment man saw that she was so much in earnest that he recon-

sidered and contented himself with merely taking the furniture. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is a very sensible document, and his recommendations accord with sound principles. We hope he may have influence enough to get his party, which controls Congress, to adopt them.-Louisville Commercial (Rep.) It remains to be seen whether Representatives and Senators will put aside partyism so far as to adopt substantially the presidential recommendations, and at the same time to have the sense not to make matters worse by providing for more silver inflation.-Chicago Herald (Dem.) This is no longer a question of party of of factional interest, but of patriotism. If of the Treasurer's office, but if there has | the Republicans, Democrats and Populists in Congress refuse to co-operate with the President in applying these remedies they will be striking a blow at the national credit and public prosperity.—Chicago Rec-

ord (Ind.) One advantage is on the side of the President. He knows his own mind and is ready to do something. Criticism will come with bad grace from Democrats, Republicans, national bankers or bullion sellers who cannot join in promoting a practicable solution of the difficulties.-St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

The memorable message sent to Congress yesterday by President Cleveland is an appeal to patriotism, not partisanship. It is an imperative summons to our Senators and Representatives to take action for the welfare, not of North or the South, the East or the West, but of the whole country.-Boston Globe (Dem.)

The main provisions of the plan-a lowrate bond and the cancellation of redeemed notes are favored by the conservative elements of both Democrats and Republicans and it remains to be seen whether both parties, putting aside factional and partisan considerations as invoked by the President

will unite in applying a remedy feasible, and, as they acknowledge, effective.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

BY A BIG MAJORITY

The President makes a strong appeal to the patriotism of Congress. He strips off the pretense of party obligations and leaves the partisan without cover. It remains to be seen if in all of Congress there is patriotism enough to frame and pass some measure, which will cut the endless chain and disconnect it from the treasury .- St. Paul Globe (Dem.)

There is no panic in the country. If one should now ensue, the responsibility would rest in no small degree upon the President's own broad but already overburdened shoulders. Public confidence in the ability and purpose of the Nation to redeem all its obligations in letter and in spirit has not been shaken, as he, in his terror, im-plies.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

The message is the production of an accomplished hypocrite. In the name of averting calamity he would intensify tenfold the financial distresses of the country. Professing friendship for silver, like Brutus snake-like in the Roman Forum stabbing Caesar he would do bimetallism to death and bury it beyond all hope of resurrec-tion.—Denver News (Dem. Pop.)

No man of sense believes for a moment that the message sent to Congress by the President on yesterday was expected or intended by him as an appeal to that body. He knows that Congress would no more act favorably upon such recommendations as he makes in the message than they would undertake to substitute a monarchy for a republic,-Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) It is a plan for converting a noninterest-

bearing debt into one bearing interest, for clothing the Secretary of the Treasury with almost unlimited power to issue bonds, for still further discrediting silver and setting the golden calf on a still higher pedestal. We do not think that such a plan can possibly find favor in Congress among producers.—Chicago Times (Dem.) The President in the opening paragraph of his message goes directly to the core of

his subject when he says the emergency appears so threatening as to require that Congress shall take such prompt and effective action "as will restore confidence financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people. — Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.) It merits the most hearty indorsement

by every honest man in and out of Congress, and its suggestions ought to be given the force of law at the earliest possible moment. Every Republican Senator and Representative should vote for these recommendations and show that they are glad to be able to support a Democratic President in doing his duty by the people.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

In the presence of a serious situation there is no useful end to be secured by finding fault with details. The amount appears large, but whatever the amount, one thing is certain, the creuit of the United States is good enough to float any issue or issues of bonds that may be needed to tide the present administration over the emergency now confronting it.—Cincinnati

WARNING TO COTTON GROWERS.

Mr. Lane Thinks They Are in Danger of Ruin by Overproduction.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.-Hon. Hector D. Lane, of Alabama, president of the Cotcause it to yearn over the Tree family is | ton Growers' Protective Association, has furnished the following significant memorandum for publication to the people of the

"It goes without saying that if anything like 3ent cotton on the plantation is witnessed next year, a general crash will ensue. Real estate and securities of all kinds will reach such a level in the South as few can imagine. European speculators are to-day selling cotton in Liverpool for delivery in October, November, December, 1895, with a price equivalent to about 4 cents on farms in the South, for middling, or 5 cents at the ports, believing that another 9,500,000-bale, or larger, crop will be grown in America which would insure them a profit of at least 1 cent per pound, which would mean to the farmer about 3 cents at the railroad stations, next autums, when cotton is moving in large volumes. It is not to be sup ed that these shrewd European cotton people are aggressively selling the nex crop at equal to 4 cents unless they have excellent reasons for believing that the South will plant for another monster crop. They are confident on information furnished them that Texas will not decrease its acreage: therefore, believing this to be true to such an extent that they will be able to buy back during next fall the cotton they are now selling, at much lower prices, realizing thereby hardsome profits. It remains with the farmers and merchants of the South to say whether these European speculators will be permitted to reap a golden harvest at the expense of the farms, plantations, real estate and securities of the South."

A SCANDAL THAT MUST STOP. There Must Be Reform in the Method:

of the Attorney's-General's Office.

Washington (Ind.) Gazette. If the Republican party of Indiana is under promise to the people for anything it is the pledge that the office of Attorney general shall be thoroughly investigated, and that there shall be a reform brought about in the future conduct of that office. The misconduct of this office was one of the most important issues of the State camlast year. Every Republican newspaper pledged its readers that there should be a reformation-every Republican speaker sealed the pledge on the stump each day of the campaign present Legislature has taken steps

toward an investigation of this office, but the work has not yet been begun. It is possible that the fact that the present At torney-general is a Republican may have a tendency to make some Republicans feel a delicacy about approaching a subject that has the effect to cut a Republican in office out of some very fat fees. If this be the case, it is unfortunate, and the clouds should be speedily dispelled. The conduct of the Attorney-general's of-

fice has been the scandal of the State. It is said that the predecessor of the in-cumbent of that office has boasted that he made out of the office in four years the enormous sum of \$200,000. Whether these figures are correct I am unable to say, but there is no doubt that the proceeds of the Attorney-general's office under the direction of the blacksmith from Jennings county were so unreasonably large that they ar astounding.

That the affairs of any office in the Stat

can be managed so that the fees will make the officer immensely rich in three or four years is a disgrace to Indiana.

'It doesn't make any difference who the Attorney-general is at the present time the scandal must stop. For the good of the people of Indiana and for the good of the Republican party, there must be a purification of the office of the Attorney-general. And if the proposed investigation and the efforts to bring about a reformation in the methods employed in the Attorney general's office do not meet with the approval, or if they encounter the opposition of Mr. Ketcham, that official should receive no more consideration than the storms that spend their fury attacking the unresponsive sides of the Soldiers' Monu-

The fact that the Attorney-general is enabled, by his own interpretation of an unreasonable and ambiguous law, to make out of his office more than ten amount of salary paid the chief executive officer of the State, does and very properly should provoke an indignant protest from every honest man in Indiana.

Witness Removed by Murder.

EL RENO, O. T., Jan. 29.-News was received here to-day that Fred Hoffman, ex-treasurer of "D" county, Oklahoma, and present deputy county clerk and United State commissioner of that county, was state commissioner of that county, was waylaid and killed by unknown persons about two miles from Taloga. He had been subpoenaed from that town and, when he did not appear, search was made. He was found buried in a sand bank with a bullet hole through his head, while his horse was found some distance away with horse was found some distance away with its throat cut and secreted in some bushes. He is supposed to have been killed by outlaws whom he had been instrumental in bringing to justice. He was familiar with county affairs wherein there had been much fraud and criminality, and was doubtless killed to prevent his going on the

"Where's God?"

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The recent massacre of Armenians by Kurds was the subject taken by Joseph Cook last night before a large audience, consisting mostly of business men, with a plentiful sprinkling of women, in the Park-street Church. It was the first of a series of six lectures to be given on succeeding Mondays, Mr. Cook's minute and circumstantial account of the unspeakable crimes and tortures inflicted on women and chadren were so blood-curdling as to call forth expressions of norror from all parts of the house. His story of the burning of Christians while worshiping in their own church so worked on the feelings of one woman that she cried out despair-ingly. "Where's God?"

BILL TO PEPEAL THE DIFFEREN-TIAL DUTY ON SUGAR PASSED.

by the House, Without Adopted Amendment, by a Vote of 239 to 31, After a Spirited Discussion.

DEBATE ON THE REVENUES

SPEECHES BY DINGLEY, REED, WIL-SON, HITT AND OTHERS.

Busy Day in the Senate-Mr. Chandler on Railway Monopolies-The Commercial Travelers' Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- A special order was invoked to-day to bring the bill to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential duty imposed by the new tariff law on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries, and it was passed without amendment by a vote of 239 to 31. A series of amendments-two offered by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Hopkins looking to retaliation in case Germany refused to admit our meat products after the repeal of the differential: one by Mr. Hitt to repeal the one-eighth differential on refined sugar, one by Mr. Dingley to provide that this act should not be construed to mean that the United States surrendered the right under treaties containing favored nation clauses, to effect bounties by the imposition of equivalent differential duties, and one by Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, to place all sugar, raw and refined on the free list-were lost by practically strictly party votes. The debate to-day was of an interesting character, and at times very spirited. It touched quite extensively on the treasury situation and the remedies to be applied. Mr. Dingley made a long statemnet of the receipts and expenditures to show that the treasury was suffering from lack of revenue and that the first duty of the government was to increase the receipts of the treasury. Mr. Reed took a similar view of the situation, which was again controverted by Mr. Wilson. The attempts to amend the bill by repealing the other portions of the sugar duty were opposed by Mr. Wilson on the ground that if the bill was loaded down with amendments it would surely meet its doom in the Senate. At the opening of the session Mr. Outhwaite, chairman of the committee on military affairs, asked unanimous consent for consideration of a joint resolution to re-vive the grade of lieutenant general of the army in order that Major General Schofield, of the army, might be promoted thereto, but Mr. Wadsworth objected.

The Senate bill to authorize the city of Charlotte, N. C., to beautify the United

States mint property and use it as a pub-When the conference report on the bill granting a pension to Catherine Tod Crit-tenden, widow of General Crittenden, which the conferees compromised on \$50 the Senate having granted \$100 and the House amendment having redu it to \$30, Mr. Jones made the point of no quorum. Mr. Grosvenor thereupon de-manded the yeas and nays and the roll was called. The report was adopted—201

Mr. Outhwaite, from the committee on rules, then reported a special order set-ting aside three hours for further deoate on the bill to repeal the discrimination mposed by the tariff law on sugar imported from bounty-paying countries (two hours for general debate and one hour for debate under the five-minute rule), and pro-viding for a vote thereafter. The rule was amended by agreement to give an addi-tional half hour for debate under the fiveminute rule. As amended, it was adopted without division. Then, under the terms of the order, the House went into committee of the whole and the bill was again taken up.

DINGLEY AND REED SPEAK. Mr. Dingley entered into a criticism of the statements of Mr. Wilson, made on Saturday, in which the latter asserted that the revenues under the new tariff law were increasing and that a surplus was in sight. Mr. Dingley said he would range alongside of this rosy view of the situation the impressive words of the President's message yesterday, fraught with impending disaster and distress. The statements were absolutely irreconcilable. Since the tariff bill went into effect up to Saturday night last, the deficiency was \$44,-000 00c. He made a lengthy argument to refute the position taken by Mr. Wilson on Saturday regarding the revenues. He declared that a run having been inaugrated on the gold reserve it was of supren importance that an increase of the revenues should take place to restore confidence. The \$100,000,000 of bonds issued dur-

ing the last year had been expended to meet the deficiency in the revenues.

Mr. Reed, who closed the general debate for his side, declared the pending bill was trifling because no one expected it to become an act.* It was in that respect, he said, like much of the legislation proposed in this Congress. Intrinsically the bill was of importance, in that he did not desire Congress to commit itself too hastily to the ill-advised opinion of the Secre-tary of State. But the bill was being pressed, not because it was of importance to us from an economic point of view, but because it was said to contravene some of the treaty rights. This proposition involved a peculiar situation. Germany granted a bounty for the benefit of her them an opportunity to sell in our markets would protect some of our citizens—the Louisiana planters and the Sugar Trust. Germany's bounty acted directly against us, and we simply contravened their act.
Mr. Roed called attention to the conflicting opinions of the Secretary of State and Attorney-general, latter being strong in the opinion that this duty did not violate the treaty with Prussia. Mr. Reed added to the Attorney-general's opin-ion that of Count Hatzfeld, who stated in 1888 that such was the opinion of the imperial government of Germany. Mr. Reed asked what evidence had been adduced to show that our meats had been excluded by Germany because we had imposed this differential on her sugar. When this administration came into power there was \$107,000,000 in the treasury in gold. That was the surplus. Since then the administration has borrowed \$117,000,000, making in all \$224,000,000. Suppose the revenues had equaled the expenditures and the gold had been paid out, there would be in place of gold the equivalent in greenbacks. That is the situation in a nutshell. If this had occurred no one would have asked that the greenbacks should be retired from circulation. "What is our duty?" asked Mr. Reed. "It is very plain. Make the revenues equal to the expenditures. Do it at once. We, on our side, are always ready to do our part to sustain the government." (Psymblican applause) is the situation in a nutshell. If this had (Republican applause.) CUCKOO COOMBS'S FIGURES.

Mr. Coombs at this point submitted some figures to sustain the President's statement in his message yesterday, that this generation had paid enough of the debts of the 000. Since then \$195,000,000 of bonds had been issued. This generation, since that time, had paid an average of \$200,000,000 a year, a total of \$6,379,590,905 in principal and interest, exclusive of millions of dollars'

After some further debate by Mr. Turner, in reply to Mr. Reed, Mr. Wilson closed the general debate with a brief speech, in which he denied that he had said that Germany had not discovered diseased meat among our exports. Sporadic cases of disease would naturally be discovered, but, putting together Germany's protest against this duty before the passage of the tariff act with her subsequent act in prohibiting the further importation of our meat, he reiterated the belief that no one could doubt that one was the cause of the other. Proceeding then to challenge Mr. Dingley's statement that his (Wilson's) view of the cause of the treasury's distress was antagonistic to that of the President, he quoted Mr. Cleveland's words yesterday that there was a comfortable surplus o \$63,000,000 in the treasury, but it was not in gold and, therefore, did not meet the present difficulty. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that this bill would pass both Houses of Congress and become a

law.
The bill was then read for amendment under the five minute rule. The amendment of Mr. Hepburn to authorize the President to impose by proclamation a tax of \$1 per

ton on the vessels of countries which made or enforced regulations that prohibited or impeded the sale of our food products was lost—69 to 89.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, in the shape of a proviso continuing the differential duty against such countries or their dependencies as made or permitted unjust discrimination against any products of the United States, was opposed by Mr. Wilson on the ground that it meant retaliation, not reciprocity, and if adopted would complicate the bill and render its enaction into law at this session impossible.

impossible.

Mr. Hopkins argued that if the bill without some such amendment should become a law it would place us at the mercy of Germany. The amendment was lost—\$2 to 108.

Mr. Hitt offered an amendment to repeal the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar. He declared that this was the differential imposed solely for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, and he made an earnest argument in favor of striking it out earnest argument in favor of striking it out of the tariff act along with the differential against sugar bounty countries, Mr. Wil-son said it would gratify him if the amend-ment could be adopted and the bill become a law, but he realized that this amend-ment, if adopted, would defeat the bill. He, therefore, asked his friends to vote down the amendment. There were two ways in which the Sugar Trust could defeat the bill striking off the one-tenth on sugars from bounty-paying countries, first by killing it on the square, and second, by loading the bill with amendments so that it could not pass the Senate.

HITT STIRS UP WILSON. "The gentleman from West Virginia," said Mr. Hitt, "once said on this floor just before the taking of a famous and fatal vote, that the Sugar Trust had Congress by the throat; does he still think so?" "I am obliged," replied Mr. Wilson, "to

answer in the line of my previous remarks, and whenever a man has his hand at my throat and I can only remove it, one finger at a time, I shall do so. (Applause.) I have reason," continued Mr. Wilson, "for hoping that the bill will pass the Senate." Has the gentleman a letter pocket?" suggested Mr. Hitt, and the House laughed at this allusion to the letter sent by the President to Mr. Wilson after the passage of the tariff bill by the Senate.

The amendment was lost-85 to 109-a

strict party vote. Mr. Dingley offered as an amendment an additional section declaring that the repeal of this duty should not be held to imply that the United States surrendered her right under the favored nation clauses of her treaties to impose differentials to meet export bounties given by foreign countries which were parties to such treaties.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, at this point got the floor and delivered a speech which aroused the greatest enthusiasm on the Republican side. He taunted the Democrats of Louisiana for their efforts to se-cure protection for themselves while advocating free trade for the rest of the country, and called on them to take shield that was broad enough strong enough to protect the whole country. "Come out from among the banditti with whom you have been acting," said he. "I ana who refuse to help themselves."

Mr. Henderson said he would vote to strike out the one-tenth discrimination be cause it was a blow at the trust Mr. Robertson replied to Mr. Henderson's remarks with much spirit, repudiating the invitation to join the Republican party, which would, on this occasion, as it had on others, he said, deliver a deadly blow at

Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, moved a substitute for Mr. singley's amendment to repeal all duty on sugar, raw and refined. Lost-75 to 120. The committee then arose and the vote who voted against the measure were

was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Ding-ley's amendment. Lost—112 to 156. The bill was then passed—239 to 31. Those Covert, Davey, Meyer, Ogden, Price and Robertson, Democrats; and Adams, Belden, Bingham, Boutelle, Bowers, Curtis of New York, Dalzell, Daniels, Gillett, Hooker of New York, Lefever, Loud, Loudenslager, Marvin, Payne, Quigg, Ray, Reed, Robin-son, Sherman, Storer, Van Voorhis of New York, wadsworth, Wanger and Weaver, Republicans. The House then, at 5:36, ad-

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. Commercial Travelers' Bill Passed-Railways Scored by Chandler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- President Cleveland's financial message has again started the eddies and currents of sentiment on the financial question in the Senate. While this has not yet crystallized into definite action, several incidents occurred in the Senate to-day which indicated general tendencies. Mr. Manderson presented a compromise plan. The Senator emphasized the need of concession and compromise in a' vigorous speech, urging Senators to give and take in order that some common ground for meeting the financial emergency might be assured. In replying, Mr. Teller made the significant declaration that no such compromise legislation could be effected at this session of Congress. Among the measures passed during the day were those for the incorporation of the national association of florists and for the sale of interchangeable mileage tickets to commercial travelers, knows as the commercial travelers' bill. Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill, Mr. Mitchell offering a substitute on the lines of the socalled Torrey bankruptcy bill and Mr. George speaking at length in

explanation of the bill. The credentials of Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, for the term beginning March 4 next, were presented at the opening of the Senate by his colleague, Mr. Palmer. The credentials of William H. Sewell, of New Jersey, were presented by Mr. McPherson, who will be succeeded by Mr. Sewell.

Mr. Hill presented a resolution from the New York Chamber of Commerce, passed with but one dissenting vote, heartily approving the financial course of the President as given in his message yesterday and urging Congress to aid in sustaining the government's integrity and in meeting the emergency by an issue of bonds as suggested by the executive. The resolution adds that while monetary reform is requisite yet it should not be undertaken until recomnended by a thoroughly qualified comi

Mr. Voorhees, from the finance, presented a compilation of all laws bearing on the issue of paper money. It was ordered printed as a part of the financial literature now being prepared. The financial emergency was brought to the front when Mr. Manderson presented a resolution on the subject. He prefaced it by stating that some compromise was essential. There must be an adjustment of conflicting views-a giving and taking The resolution directs the committee on finance to prepare a measure on the lines laid down by the Senator. The resolution contemplates a gold and sliver reserve of \$200,000,000 each. It is printed elsewhere. Mr. Manderson asked immediate consideration of the resolution. consideration of the resolution Mr. Teller said the resolution was rather obscured by the lecture the President had read to Congress. "If," continued Mr. Teller, with great emphasis, "we had a President who would take twelve men in

a room-twelve men who are known and recognized in financial circles-and say to them: 'Gentlemen, the government will make the payments in silver. Now, if you want a panic, have it.' There would be no panic. New York does not want a panic. The run on gold would stop in an hour,"

Mr. Manderson's resolution was referred. o the finance committee to be considered together with other plans CHANDLER DENOUNCES RAILWAYS. Mr. Chandler then offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Interstate-commerce Commission be directed to send to the Sen-

ate a statement prepared from the latest returns to the office of the commission showing the capitalization of all and each showing the capitalization of all and each of the eight principal railway lines transporting passengers and merchandise between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard; showing, also, the proportion which such capitalization bears to the total capitalization of railroads of the United States, and including for the last year a statement of the aggregate gross and net income of said lines, also compared with the gross and net income of all the railroads of the United States." United States. Mr. Chandler said this information was necessary to understand the effect of the bill recently reported from the committee on interstate commerce. He quoted the section of the bill allowing pooling, and continued: "The authority given by this paragraph is stupendous. Under such authority all the railroads of the country thority all the railroads of the country may pool all their gross or net earnings from all sources. They may virtually unite or form one company or partnership with a capitalization equal to that existing June 30, 1893, of \$10,505,225,310; the gross earnings of which were for the year then ending \$1,230,751,874, and the net income after paving fixed charges, was \$111,508,364. They may agree to commit the management and disposition of this gross or net income to a managing board of ten, or even of three officers of the various roads. This board can be given authority and discretion to pay out, for the purpose of controlling legislatures, State or national, or other public